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Having retired from the practice of medicine
several years ago, for reasons best known to
myself, I again offer my professional services to
the people of Richmond and vicinity. Persons
desiring my services will find my office just east
of the residence of N. N. Heathcote on Second
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—Patents, Conveyances, Trade Marks, Drafts, Etc.—
Reports on the patentability of Inventions. Free
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Reply applying for a patent, write me.

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Office in Collins' building, at head of stairs.

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Will practice in all the Courts. Office over Richmond
National Bank, same as Old Capt. Rogers'.

B. C. POTTS,
—AGENT—
NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets, - - - \$162,000,000
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All Forms of Policies Written.

2 TO 14 YEARS OLD.

Pure Old Whiskies for Family and Medi-
cal Uses, in 5 and 10 gallon
Packages, a specialty.

Silver Creek Liquor Company,
Wholesale Dealers. SILVER CREEK, KY.

10-9

A CIRCULAR

To the Cotton Growers of the
Southern States

By President Lane of the Cotton
Growers' Protective Association.

All Possible Causes, Except Frosts, Have
Combined to Make the Crop Below the
Average. The Will Cause a Ma-
terial Advance in Price.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Hector D. Lane, president of the Cotton Growers' Protective Association, has issued a circular to the southern cotton growers which appears Monday. It says:

In the discharge of my duty to you, as the president of your association, I have personally examined the cotton states far as one man can reasonably do so, and I have received many communications from cotton growers in every part of the southern cotton region.

The crop is now here, and in all cases a little below the average. All possible causes, except frosts, have combined to reduce this crop, the causes varying with the locality—drought, rust, boll worms, excessive rains, and so on. It is generally true, however, that the crop is below the average, and that the market is correspondingly depressed.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Real Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Latest News From All Parts of the Commonwealth.

SUNDAY LAW CASE.

Circuit Judge Scott Gives a Decision Directly Contrary to That Given by Judges Jackson and Elkins.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 9.—Circuit Judge T. J. Scott, decided a Sunday law case that is directly contrary to the decision handed down by Judges Jackson and Elkins.

The case is that of a Louisville man indicted for selling beer on Sunday, and contended that the law imposing a penalty was unconstitutional.

The decisions of the Louisville courts were cited. Judge Scott ignored them entirely. Scott is considered one of the ablest judges in the state and has the reputation of having had three cases reversed while acting as judge of the circuit for ten years. He was called favorably from the bench and the advanced Judge Hazler to the appellate bench, but had health at that time prevented his making a fight for the place. He is being urged strongly for the next term.

AN INGENIOUS HEN.

She Bailed Her Nest in a Hollow Tree.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Sept. 9.—Mr. Burr Coleman of the Shakerbrook district, a few miles from here, has a hen which for nine consecutive years has made her nest in a tall oak tree, thirty feet from the ground. She is half Spanish and half half-brooded.

The tree is ten feet from the roots, and from this to the hollow wherein she has built the home for her young, runs a ladder of roots and twigs.

She lays a setting of eggs twice each year in her lofty nest, and hatches out two complete broods of chicks, which she feeds to the ground with, and, until all are safe on terra firma. The old hen has killed a squirrel, half screech owl and a half hundred woodpeckers who have invaded the sanctity of her residence.

PANIC AMONG BROKERS.

Fire at the Board of Trade Building at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—Fire broke out in the board of trade building Saturday night at 11:15 o'clock. It started in the storeroom of the Western Union, on the first floor, and quickly got into the elevator shaft. Those employed in the building were panic-stricken, and there were many narrow escapes. Nearly all the employees had to come down the fire escape. Miss Rieck Callahan started down with a child in her arms. She fell, and the child was injured. Officer Cross was going up to rescue the woman and managed to catch the child. The loss will, it is estimated, be \$100,000. This is the second fire in the board of trade building. The first one was in 1888.

CHEESE-BOX MAKING.

Vast Numbers Turned Out Yearly by Expensive Machinery.

AN idea of the magnitude of the cheese industry in this country is given by the fact that the boxes in which cheese is shipped represent a cost of nearly half a million dollars annually. It is not many years ago that the New York Sun, since cheese was shipped in any kind of barrel or box which would hold from one to half a dozen good-sized cheeses, packed in kegs, and from being bruised or broken in the handling. It was only factory-made cheese that received such protection, while dairy cheese was sent to market destitute of any covering other than its own roughly bandaged rind, which in most cases proved invulnerable.

Consolidation among manufacturers has changed all this, and at present the manufacture of boxes gives employment to a large number of hands and necessitates the use of powerful and expensive machinery.

It was customary in the early days of the business to save the hoops, as the large body of the box is called, out of the lumber of the cooper. The invention of the rotary cutting machine has prevented this waste and at the same time produced a better hoop than the sawed article. The chief timber used in making cheese-box hoops is the common swamp elm. No other timber seems to possess the same qualities of lightness and strength, and elasticity, so requisite for cheese boxes, as this once-depreciated product of American forests.

The logs, after being cut in the proper lengths, generally five feet for an ordinary cheese box of fifteen and a half or sixteen inches diameter, are thrown into long vats filled with water, where they are boiled from fifteen to twenty hours. The time required to soften the timber, or cook it, as the operation is called, varies according to the size of the timber and the season. Large logs require a longer time than small ones, particularly when the logs are frozen. It is not uncommon to find the center of a log still frozen after fifteen hours of boiling.

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